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PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS---HIS VIEWS ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

President McKinley last Monday sent his annual message to Congress congratulating it upon reassembling under felicitous conditions, calling for grateful acknowledgement to a beneficient providence which has so signally blessed and prospered this nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken, he says. He also expresses genuine satisfaction at the growing spirit of fraternal regard and the unification of all sections of our country, upon the universal spirit of patriotism and lifting of great public questions above party prejudice and sectional differences.

Contrary to the usual custom which has led to the treatment of matters of foreign relations in the beginning of the message, President McKinley devotes his attention first to the financial question of which he says:

"The extraordinary session of this Congress, which closed during July last, enacted important legislation and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and result thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATIONS SINCE '66 RECALLED.

"Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of Congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency. The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1866. On the 30th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of $728,868,447.71. On the 1st of January 1879, these liabilities had been reduced to $443,-889,495 88. Of our interest-bearing obligations the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the government was $2,332,-331,208. On the 1st day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to $585,037,100, or an aggregate reduction of $1,747,294,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the 1st day of December, 1897, was $847,365,620. The government money now outstanding (December 1), consists of $346,681,016 of United States notes, $107,793,280 of treasury notes, issued by authority of the law 1890, $381,965,504 of silver certificates and $61,280,761 of standard silver dollars. With the great resources of the government, and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt.

REVISION POSSIBLE AND NEEDFUL.

"The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893, makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness; while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish Congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

"There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good—good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so, but that that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing towards its fulfilment.

"The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money—that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

PROTECTION AGAINST BOND ISSUES.

"It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have $900,000,000 of currency, which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The government, without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which, under the authority now given, it will continue to do.

"The law which requires the government, after having redeemed its United States notes, to pay them out again as current funds, demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so at times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government.

CLEVELAND'S BOND ISSUE IS A WARNING.

"At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but thro' the increase of its bonded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor, when $262,315,400 of 4½ per cent bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds went to pay the expenses of the government in excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these were used to supply deficint revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

"With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below $100,-000,000; how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

GOLD FOR UNITED STATES NOTES BOTH GOING AND COMING.

"I earnestly recommended, as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest bearing debenture—and should not pay them out again except on demand, and for gold. If they are put in any other way they would return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

THE BANKS SHOULD BEAR SOME OF THE BURDEN.

"In my view, it is of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the government without any necessary backing powers to help its relief. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the government and the size of the gold reserve in the Treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped. If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the government, we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency, but the danger still exists and will be ever present, menacing us so long as the existing system continues. And besides, it is in times of adequate revenues and business tranquility that the government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid without serious consequences the wise consideration and prompt solution of this question.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY'S PLAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has outlined a plan in great detail, for the purpose of removing that recurrence of a depleted gold reserve, and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration.

"I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in this recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one-half of one per cent. per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of $25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

"I recommend that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upwards. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of Congress, then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold."

CUBA.

Turning to foreign affairs, the President devotes a great part of his message to a consideration of the Cuban question, which he says is the most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations. The story of Cuba has for many years been one of unrest and for no enduring period has it ceased to cause concern to the United States. Briefly summarizing the history of the former outbreaks and the part played by General Grant in the last war, the President coming down to the present insurrection, speaks of its remarkable increase, its tenacious existence against the enormous forces massed by Spain, the widespread destruction of property, and the disregard of the civilized code of war no less by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. He says:

"The existing conditions cannot but fill this government, and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self control which is the inalienable right of man, portected in their right to reap the benefit of the exhaustless treasures of their country."

Continuing he says that the offer made by his predecessor in April, 1895, of the good offices of this government failed. The cruel policy of concentration was initiated in February, 1896.

"It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare—it was extermination," says the President. Against this abuse of the rights of war he has felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. He made instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest, and after a change of the Spanish cabinet in October last, twenty-two prisoners, citizens of the United States had been given their freedom.

MINISTER WOODFORD'S PROPOSALS.

The instructions of Minister Woodford directed him to impress upon the Spanish government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. It was also asked whether Spain of her own volition, moved by her own interests to humanity, should not make proposals of settlement, and it was said that we could contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result. No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. The President refers to the change in the Spanish cabinet about this time and continuing says:

SPAIN'S REPLY.

"The reply to our note was in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It amits that it is deeply affected by the Cuban war. It declares that the present Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present Premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment tends to peace. The military operations, it is said, will continue but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights, being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Spanish sovereignty.

It further suggests that Spain be left free to conduct the military operations and grant political reform, while the United States, for its part, shall enforce neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which, it is asserted, the insurgents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied and complete and early pacification is hoped for, which with the immediate amelioration of existing conditions in Cuba, would remove cause for any change of attitude on the part of the United States."

Spain shows an apparent disposition to charge us with failure to meet international duties, and this charge, says the President, is without any basis of fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this goverment has made, at the cost of millions, and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation to perform its full duty. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessels from our shore in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer and due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic course.

Declaring that throughout all these horrors, and dangers to our own peace, the United States has never abrogated its prerogative of determining its policy accoreing to its own high sense of right and its interests, the President says:

"Of the untried measures, there remain only Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

RECOGNITION OF BELIGERENCY NOW UNWISE.

The President then proceeds to discuss the first head, namely, the recognition of beligerency. He recalls the resolutions of Congress in 1896 and since then. He quotes the wise utterances of President Grant in his message of December 7, 1875, particularly where he declares against the recognition of independence at that time and also President Grant's declaration that he failed to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization and other elements required by international usage as would place it on the footing of war to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. Completing his quotation from that portion of President Grant's message, the President says still further pertinent considerations appear as to the practical aspects of the questions. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency, accompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition would not confer upon either party to the conflict a status not therefore actually possessed and a recognition of belligerency, while nominally equal, would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain. She could only claim the right of search on the high seas and of seizure of contrabands, but her maritime of rights could be asserted up to the margin of our own territorial waters and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans, within their own domains, could not hope to create a parallel. The United States would acquire no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain, according to the international code of war. "For these reasons," says the President, "I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty, the executive will take it."

GIVE SPAIN A CHANCE TO WORK OUT PRESENT REFORMS.

The President then discusses the in-

[Continued on fourth page.]

RINGING RESOLUTIONS PASSED

BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLES PARTY IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

They Endorse Governor Russell's Fight on the Ninety-Nine Year R. R. Lease and in Removing the two Railroad Commissioners—Senator Butler's Action on the Election of United States Senator Sustained—They Condemn the Late Legislature for Failure to Enact Necessary Laws.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Peoples' party of Northampton county, N. C., held in Jackson, Nov. 6, 1897, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED 1, That we do re-affirm our adherence to the Peoples party as set forth in the platform adopted at Omaha and renewed at St. Louis, and we do love and now declare our steadfast allegiance to the principles enunciated therein. We have taken no step backward.

2. That we fully and heartily endorse the course of Senator Butler during the last session of the General Assembly in regard to the election of a United States Senator, as well as his course in the United States Senate.

3. That we fully and heartily endorse the course of the Populist caucus during the last session of the General Assembly in expelling the bolting Populists who betrayed their constituent and sacrificed party principles from all caucuses and branding them as traitors.

4. That we fully and heartily endorse the course of Governor Russell in his efforts to annull the ninety-nine years lease of the North Carolina Railroad.

5. That we fully and heartily endorse the course of Governor Russell in suspending from office the two Wilsons, Railroad Commissioners.

6. That we fully and heartily endorse the efforts of Governor Russell to reduce freight and passenger rates.

7. That we condemn and denounce the last General Assembly.

(a.) For its refusal to allow the 99 years lease of the North Carolina Railroad to be tested in the courts.

(b). For its refusal to reduce freight and passenger rates, and telephone rates to the gold standard level.

(c.) For its refusal to provide for the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

(d.) For its refusal to enact an effective anti-trust law.

(e.) For failure to enact a law imposing a penalty on the State and county officers for accepting free passes.

(f.) For its refusal to reduce all salaries to the gold standard level.

(g.) For its refusal to enact a law preventing foreign corporations from doing business in this State, from removing cases from the State to the Federal courts.

RESOLVED 8. That we condemn and denounce the usurpations of Federal Judges (who have been appointed to life positions by the influence of great corporations) by which cases are taken from the State to the Federal courts, and citizens are denied the rights of trial by jury by judges who enact the law by their own decrees and then execute it by the penalty of contempt.

9. That we, here and now declare our utmost confidence in Senator Butler, and pledge him our hearty, zealous and active support to his unfaltering devotion, to an unflagging zeal for the people's cause, "The great common people" has never been surpassed by any man, living or dead.

10. That we most heartily condemn the Democratic press of this State for misrepresenting Senator Butler's speech at Rocky Mount, N. C., and we believe that we voice the sentiments of the Peoples party and every good citizen of the State, when we say that instead of lowering, it has raised him in the estimation of every good and upright citizen by trying to circulate such a falsehood.

11. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE CAUCASIAN, the Progressiye Farmer and the Patron and Gleaner with request that they publish the same.

B. P. LONG,
J. H. BRADLEY,
H. T. GRIFFIN,
J. B. BRYAN,
Signed M. L. PARKER,
J. T. POPE,
W. T. GRIFFIN,
W. E. HARRISS,
Executive Com.

C. T. GARNER, Sec'y.

After the foregoing resolutions were passed, Chairman J. J. Stevenson resigned and C. T. Garner, of Garysburg, N. C., was unanimously elected Chairman.

Progressive Farmer please copy.

VIRGINIA LIKES OUR LAW.

Legislature May Pass a Railroad Commission Act Like Ours.

Virginia is contemplating the passage of a Railroad Commission Act similar to that now in force in North Carolina. Members of the Legislature of that State heve written here for copies of the North Carolina law, also a statement of tax assessments under it, and such other particulars as may aid them in drafting the new law.

Virginia at present has only one Railroad Commissioner, Major Jas. C. Hill, and he has little power—no authority to make rates, fix tax assessments or exercise judicial powers. Complaints are being laid before him, as in this State, but he has no right to pass upon them. He can simply bring them to the attention of the road complained of and ask their adjustment. If they refuse, the matter is taken up in the courts in the regular way.

Those Who Endure

The pains of rheumatism should be reminded that a cure for this disease may be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of those who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism, and have been completely and permanently cured, proves the power of this medicine to rout and conquer this disease. Hoods Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and it neutralizes the acid which causes the aches and pains of rheumatim. This is why it absolutely cures when linaments and other outward applications fail to permanent relief. Be sure to get Hood's.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

THE COMMITTEES OUTLINING WORK—PENSIONS AND CIVIL SERVICE RECEIVE THE ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE.

The President Recommends an Appropriation for the Paris Exhibition—Postal Savings Banks Bills—A Bill for the Protection of Fur Seals Offered in the Senate and House—Congressmen Grosvenor and Linney Jump on the Civil Service.

FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1897.

Aside from the introduction of various minor bills and resolutions in both branches, very little was done during the first week of Congress.

The various committees of the two houses have given considerable time in outlining a work for the session.

SENATE.

The first discussion in the Senate was on Tuesday, and arose over the form of the credentials presented by Hon. Hernando D. Money, appointed by the Governor of the state of Mississippi to fill the unexpired term of Senator George, whose death occurred a few months ago. Exceptions was taken by Senators Chandler (of New Hampshire) and Hoar (of Massachusetts) to the wording of the credentials, which they claimed were erroneously drawn up in that they attempt to give to the Executive of the State of Mississippi the power to revoke the appointment of Money at any time. They withdrew their objection, as it was evidently an error, but gave notice that in future they would insist upon credentials being in proper form. Errors of this kind have occurred in one or two previous instances.

The President submitted a communication to Congress in which he recommended an appropriation of about one million dollars for the exhibit to be made on behalf of this goverment at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Senator Morgan (of Alabama) introduced and passed a resolution which, after citing from the President's message with reference to the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in which the President submits the question to Congress whether the government, rather than accept less than its claim on this road should become a bidder and thereby the owner of the property directs in the resolution the Attorney General to send to the Senate a full statement of the authority for and proceedings under which the proposed sale of this road is to take place on the 16th inst. and requests the president to obtain a postponement of such sale in order to give Congress a reasonable time in which to consider and set upon the recommendations in his message. Senator Butler offered some amendments to his postal savings bank bill which he introduced during the last session of Congress, and gave notice that he would at an early day submit some remarks in support of his bill and amendments.

Wednesday Senator Davis, of Minnesota, offered in the Senate a bill prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of North Pacific Ocean, but on motion of Mr. Hale, of Maine, its consideration was postponed for further examination of the bill on account of its great importance.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, was the first to introduce the Cuban question this session. He offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the Senate that Congress should with all convenient speed acknowledge the political independence of the Republic of Cuba. Senator Allen made a very patriotic speech in support of his resolution. He took the position that the United States should recognize the Republic of Cuba as an independent political power, and not to be content with simply recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, introduced a resolution directing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations too look into and report what progress has been made toward the settlement of the claim of Bernard Campbell against the Haytian Government. The resolution cites that Campbell, an American citizen, while employed as marine engineer in the year 1889 was cruelly and inhumanly treated while at Cape Haytian, Island of Hayti, by an attempt to force him on board a man-of-war in the Haytian service. Campbell's claim for indemnity against the Haytian Government has been pending for some time but nothing has been done. Mr. Kyle took occasion to contrast the manner of the United States and Germany in dealing with cases of this kind, referring to the premptory demand which Germany recently made upon Hayti for indemnity because of arrest and imprisonment of Herr Leuders, one of her subjects. The case bids fair to prove interesting.

Considerable time was given in the Senate Thursday to the discussion and consideration of private pension bills.

Senator Hoar presented to the Senate a petition signed 21,269 native Hawaiians, protesting against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

The Senate adjourned from Thursday to Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The first wrangle in the House arose on Tuesday, when the usual resolution to delegate to the different committees the different subjects treated of in the President's message, appertaining to the respective committees, was offered by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts' chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, objected to that portion of the resolution which delegated to the Ways and Means Committee power over questions of "national finance," maintaining that the question of national finance came properly within the province of the Banking and Currency Committee. The Democrats who took part in the discussion supported Mr. Walker's position. After about an hour's discussion of the matter Mr. Dingley consented to an amendment to his resolution which followed the language of resolutions heretofore passed regulating the distribution of the President's message.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who is leading a crusade against the Civil Service system, regaled the House with some choice selections from his opinion of the Civil Service method. He took issue with the President who stated in his message that the system met "with the approval of the people." He said the people would never submit to the inauguration of a permanent system of life tenure in official position. His attention was called to the fact that he was out of line with official declarations of his party in the position he assumed on this question.

Wednesday the House was in session only sixteen minutes, and nothing was done except the introduction of resolutions giving certain committees leave to sit during session of the House.

Thusday's and Friday's sessions of the House were given up almost entirely to the consideration and discussion of the pension appropriation bill, making appropriations for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. The bill carries $141,000,000, which is an increase over former years. Several long speeches were made during the consideration of the bill, and some interesting figures were brought out. According to the latest reports there are on the pension rolls 976,014 names. Of this number 508,799 were placed on since 1890 under the act of June 27, 1890, known as the dependent-pension act, which provides that all persons who served ninety days in the government service during the war of the rebellion are entitled to receive pensions ranging from six to twelve dollars per month if they are now mentally or physically disabled, no matter whether or not their disability may have arisen from service in the war. There has been an increase during the past year of 5,836 pensioners. Mr. Linney (of North Carolina), during the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, took occasion to make a lengthy and animated speech, inveighing strongly against the civil service reform. To the victor in politics, as well to the victor in war, belong the spoils, was the burden of Mr. Linney's speech, and he was roundly applauded by the opponents of the civil service system.

The House adjourned on Friday to meet Monday.

A TIMELY LETTER.

An Appeal to the Anti-Monopoly Republicans and Democrats to Put Principle Above Party and Unite as One Party Against Office Seekers Railroad Monopolists and Wall Street Gamblers.

FOR THE CAUCASIAN.]

Voters you have each been listening every election year to the soft and silvery tongue of the office hunters in each of the old parties for more than thirty years. The Republicans had control of the National Government from 1861 to 1885; the Democrats all that time begged most pitifully for "just one chance," that they might get in and remove the shackles of financial slavery from the hands of the "bread-winners." At last providence smiled on the Democratic party, and in November, 1884, Grover Cleveland, the head of Democracy, was elected Chief Ruler of this great republic, and when the news was flashed to almost every village and hamlet in the United States joy went to almost every humble home in the Southland. But times failed to get any better. In 1888 both the old parties again begged for a chance when providence again smiled on the Republicans and gave them a chance. A chance to do what? To fool the people by betraying them into the hands of the Rothchilds. Again in 1892 they both made a most earnest appeal to the people for just "one more chance." And a second time providence looked down with pitying eye upon the Democratic party and again put Cleveland at the helm, and then hurriedly came on the prosperity, heralded by many banks and business failures, the wheels of commerce almost came to a standstill. They say it was all for the "lack of confidence." Cleveland called an extra session of Congress and wiped the last law friendly to silver from the statutes, and times still were growing worse. Both the old parties fighting a sham battle over the tariff.

By this time a mighty star had arose in the west (the Populist party) which forced the old parties to take issue—the Democrats for Bryan and free silver, the Republicans for protection and the gold standard. Then, in order to unite the silver forces, the Populist doing as they always had done, put principle above party, and endorsed and voted for W. J. Bryan for president, the Democratic nominee, because he was on the side of the people. But the bosses could not stand that kind of a man and they put up a goldbug to split the vote and elect McKinley. You have seen each of the old parties in control of the National Government, and you see times do not get any better. Now why can't you lay aside prejudice and cast your vote for the people one time, and not allow yourselves to be deceived by the politicians and federal office hunters any longer. A scare-crow is being erected by the railroad newspapers in the shape of a negro. They had much rather a "negro" would rule than for the people. When you are voting with either of the old party office hunters you are voting to fasten the shackels of financial slavery forever fast on ourselves, and make our wives and children slaves to the money ruler. Your daughters who are to be the mothers of the coming generation will grow up in ignorance and this country will continue to grow poor and ignorance prevail.

You allowed yourselves to be blinded by the money power. You voted in the school election to keep your dear little boys and innocent little girls ignorant slaves for those that are able to educate their sons and daughters at High Schools and Colleges. The Peoples party is the only party that has offered you a choice.

The Peoples party is doing one thing that both the old parties is doing, and that is asking for a chance. Just give us the same chance that you gave both the old parties (you know we cannot make times any worse) and we pledge you that we will surely put the mints open to the world for the coinage of both gold and silver; we will reduce the freight and passenger rates on the railroads if you will help us to get the power in the United States, and if we ever get control in the National Legislature we will own and operate railroads and telegraph lines by the government, just as the government owns and operates the United States mails.

I want to call the attention of the Democrats to the fact that their party said that all we needed was a low tariff; the Democrats had their tariff and the Republicans theirs, and yet we have low prices and a scarcity of money. The Republicans claimed that a high tariff was all that we needed to start the wheels of commerce. The Democrats would be telling us today that all we needed was a low tariff if the Populists had not driven them to make free silver an issue. Republican friend, you remember they told the workmen how the election of McKinley and high tariff would increase their wages.

Brother patriots of each of the old parties, I think you have tried the old parties long enough to see there is no relief to be expected of either and our invitation is standing to you to come in and join us if you are a true patriot and a lover of liberty. I am yours in the fight to the finish.

G. P. SUTTON,
Ch'm. P. P. Executive Committee
Cypress Creek Township, Bladen county, N. C.

IF CHRIST SHOULD COME TO-DAY; WHO WOULD RECEIVE HIM AND WHO WOULD CRUCIFY HIM?

BY WALTER CLARK, IN THE NEW TIME.

Every age has its special vices as its special religious developments. The past centuries were often marked by great fame, and sometimes great fortunes acquired by military triumphs. But there at least was this redeeming feature that the despoilers had the manhood to risk their lives and persons on the battlefield. This age is marked by the accumulation of still vaster fortunes, but it is done without personal risk, without heroism, by the wholesale deprivation and spoilation of the masses of the people—the creators of this wealth—in the interest of a few combinations of capital.

Do you think that if Christ came to day He would be better received in this so-called Christian age and land than he was in Judea nineteen centuries ago? Remember that he was a carpenter and his apostles were poor laborers and fishermen. Suppose some obscure carpenter, in this day and generation, accompanied by such companions, should go about the country denouncing the robberies of the rich and corruption in high places; suppose he should say salvation could only be had by believing in him and that it was more possible for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God; suppose such a one should enter your rich churches, where the preacher, reclining on soft cushions, offers incense and adulation to the millionaire bondholders, gorged with the wealth they have illegally wrung from the people, and with his knotted cord should scourge those ministers and those worshipers of Mammon from these temples erected to God, how would he fare? Suppose he should teach the naked gospel as Christ taught it, that wealth confers no privileges; but imposes great duties and great responsibilities. Suppose further that when these men who daily rob a whole people of their just earnings shall be wont to give a hundred dollars here, a thousand yonder, a million to this hospital, two millions to yonder college, and every time they thus give back a part of their stealings they should cause every newspaper in the land to proclaim their magnificent generosity, and that this obscure carpenter, with his barefooted followers, should denounce such hypocrites; as he of Nazareth did those in his day, who, in like manner, when they gave their alms, had a trumpet blown before them; and suppose that obscure man who was no respecter of persons had aroused their hate by his miracles, which should cause the common people to hear him gladly, and what, I ask, would this generation do to such a man? If it did not crucify him, it would be only because of the influence of his teaching, which in the lapse of nineteen centuries have given the masses a power they did not have in Judea. The millionaires and their tools, the preachers that worship them; the papers, whether church or secular, that defy them, and all the other followers of Mammon would hate Christ, as those of other rich men hated Him in the coasts of Jordan and Galilee nineteen centuries ago and as they to-day really hate everyone who truly teaches His sayings in their purity. If the rich syndicates and trusts and other robbers of the people of this day and their toadies and beneficiaries were not allowed to crucify Christ they would wish to do it. They would surely hale him into prison and denounce Him and His followers anarchist, socialists, and communists.

Is not this true, men and brethren?

If Christ came to-day, who would receive, and who would crucify Him? Have you ever thought about it? The pure-minded little children would receive Him. They did so when he came nineteen centuries ago. "Suffer little children to come unto me for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Then the good women of this land would gladly receive Him. And so they did nineteen centuries ago.

"Not she with traitorous kiss her Master stung,
Not she denied Him with unfaithful tongue.
She, when apostles fled, could danger brave,
Last at His cross and first at his grave."

There are dancing daughters of Herodias and other women wrapped up in self and the deceitfulness of riches now as then, but now as then all good women would gladly follow Him. And then among the men He would recruit His followers just as of old, for "the common people heard Him gladly." They whose facts are darkened by the searching glances of the sun and their hands hardened by toil would figure largely among His followers. And so would the honest men of whatever profession and whatever calling who are striving for modest competence and in whose hearts the greed of gold has not burnt out all traces of humanity and fair dealing and that of "that divinity which should be within us." But not many mighty nor many rich shall be called. It was so of old. They who form great syndicates and trusts to rob the people and they who gather where others have sown, would be foremost among those who would crucify Him. For it was He who said it and we know that His saying is true that a rich man can no more enter into the kingdom of heaven than a camel can pass through the eye of a needle. This saying may offend some. His sayings did in His day and "many left off following after Him."

The great evil of this day is the worship of wealth, and it makes no matter to its worshippers that we know that every vast estate is necessarily accumulated by robbery of the people—for there is a moderate limit in the nature of things to the accumulations which can be made by diligence and thrift and economy and honest industry. The free opportunity for honest accumulations is the glory of our institutions, but these vast estates are not made in that way. They are made by processes which should consign their holders rather to our penitentiaries. Their very size proves they are not honest accumulations. Was Christ the Son of God? He said that such rich men could in no wise enter the kingdom of God. If it was true when He said it, it is true to-day. The so-called ministers of God who pardon such offenses because of the gift of a small part of the sums stolen to colleges, to churches and sometimes to the ministers themselves, are no whit better than the sellers of indulgences whom Luther scourged out of Germany.

Our people are being robbed by wholesale. They do not receive the just rewards of their labors. They are being pauperized and kept in want while a few men by trick and combinations are gathering to themselves the earnings of a continent. Yet how many ministers, how many church papers are denouncing the robbers and the wrongs as the Master did, and as it is still written in His word? How many indeed are pursuing an opposite course? I condemn no man. Let each one's conscience answer him.

Search all history and you will find no age when robbery of the just earnings of the masses was more systematic, more shameless and less resisted than to-day. There was never a time when the worship of great riches, hower badly acquired, was more open than now. While the pure in heart are communing with the invisible God on the summit, amid clouds and darkness that are round about Him, vast numbers, and among them, as of old, many Levites, are bowing down to the calf of Gold, and they say to us, "These be thy Gods O Israel." When Moses and Joshua reproached Aaron with his conduct, he laid fault on the people and said that to please them he had thrown the gold ornaments into the fire and "there had come out this calf," implying that it was accidental (though he did not dare to say so), and that he was in no wise responsible. So in this country, in which the public opinion of to-day can become the law to-morrow, they who like Aaron do not enlighten it, but on the contrary, without resistance to the robbery of the people, bow down to those who have taken away their earnings, in effects say with the idolitors of old, "We did not do it; we merely cast the gold into the fire," or permitted it to be done, and "there came out this calf;" hence we are not to blame for worshipping it. For my part, I believe that something more is required, and that resistance to wrong is obedience to God.

Railroads Given More Time.

WASHINGTON, D. D., Dec. 7.—The Inter-State Commission has decided to extend for two years the period within which railroads must comply with the act of Congress requiring all railroads to be equipped with safety appliances for the protection of the employes and passengers.

Last week the commission gave several hearings to the railroad men and labor leaders on this questions, the railroads asking five years extension and the labor leaders urging that an extension of one year would be sufficent.

The Georgia Convict Lease Bill Passes the Houses.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—After wrangling over the convict lease bill for nearly two months, the House to-day passed the measure by a vote of 39 to 22. The bill will go to the Senate immediately, where it will no doubt pass. The measure is that the State shall have entire supervision over misdemeanor convicts; that a central farm be erected for all women, infirm and juvenile convicts, and that all able bodied convicts be leased out.

A genuine ghost-story has yet to be attended; but not so genuine blood purifier. Over and over again it has been proved that Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands alone among medicines as the most reliable tonic alterative in pharmacy. It stood alone at the World's Fair.

Meeting of the Association of School Superintendent's.

The next annual meeting of the State Associations of City School Superintendents will be held in Greensboro, December 28th and 29th 1897. This is a very important meeting to the school interests of our State. The Superintendents and Principals of the City and town Public Schools are members, Superintendent D. Matt Thompson of the Statesville Public Schools is President, and Superintendent Logan D. Howell of the Raleigh Public Schools is Secretary of the Association.

We learn that a very interesting and attractive programme has been prepared. There will be lively discussions of live questions.

Hotel and railroad rates will be announced later.

If the hair is falling out or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourishment and coloring food, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is just the specific.

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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY POLICY.

The President's message to Congress was very long, and its contents and its style was disappointing, not only to the country generally, but to many of his own party. His position on the Cuban question is humiliating to say the least. He pleaded for Spain, and asked this country to give that cruel people more time to murder and crush, if possible, the Cuban patriots. Eighteen months ago the national Republican Convention declared that Spain had lost control of Cuba and that it was the duty of our government to exert itself to restore peace and to give independence to the Island. To-day he denies the truth of what his convention declared over a year and a half ago, and asks this government to wait and give Spain time. In order to contrast sharply the difference between the utterances of his party when it wanted votes, and the utterances of the President, now that he is elected, and has the power to carry out his promises, we quote the following paragraph from the National Republican platform on which McKinley was elected:

"The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the Island."

Mr. McKinley, in his speech of acceptance on June 29, 1896 said:

"The platform adopted by the National Republican Convention has received my careful consideration and has my unqualified approval."

On December 6, 1897, the President in his annual message to Congress, said:

"It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed."

Why has the President changed front? Why shall we wait now when the blood-shed, starvation, and misery in Cuba are greater than they were when the national platform was adopted? The whole thing is shocking and disgraceful.

The President makes a long argument in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. There should certainly be the strongest and clearest of reasons for ignoring the Monroe Doctrine and reversing a policy that has proven wise in the past. In this case there seems to be no good reason why we should burden ourselves with a lot of Islands two thousand miles from our shores, nine-teenths of the population of which are anything but desirable. It would no doubt be a benefit to the Hawaiian Islands and to the sugar kings on it, but it would be none to the United States. If this nation is to inaugurate the policy of extending our territory, why not begin with Cuba, which lies right at our doors, and which commands the Gulf of Mexico, one of the greatest naval harbors in the world and also commands the entire trace to proposed Nicarraugua canal?

The President's financial recommendations are all in favor of increasing the power of the national banks and of increasing their profits. Instead of recommending directly that the greenbacks be retired, which is a part of the scheme of the gold-bugs and bankers behind the administration, he proposes that the greenbacks when received shall not be paid out again except for gold. Of course no one would ever go and hunt up gold and carry it to the Treasury in return for greenbacks, therefore no greenbacks that went into the Treasury would ever come out and the circulating medium would be contracted just that much. The present law required that much. The present law required that the greenbacks when paid into the treasury for taxes, etc., shall at once be paid out again and kept into circulatiion, and it is this constant circulation of the greenbacks that has made them the most useful currency that our peopele have ever had. The recommendation of the President is in effect to repeal that law so they shall not be paid out any more, but retired from circulation. The President pretends that the reason he does not want the greenbacks to be paid out except for gold is to stop the "endless chain" that makes bond issues necessary. But the President deems to forget that if he would enforce existing laws that there could be no "endless chain" because when the gold-bugs attempt to draw gold from the treasury by presenting greenbacks, he could redeem them in silver and thus stop the raid. Fortunately the people still have a majority in the Senate, hence this latest scheme of the gold trust can never pass that body.

The President, after stating that he had sold the Union Pacific railroad, admits that the government is now at the mercy of the Reorganization Committee and must take what they offer for the Kansas Pacific line, or else bid in the road as government property. He also admits that he has the authority under existing law to bid in the property, but asks the advice and direction of Congress about the matter. The question arises, why did not the President ask the advice of Congress about bidding in the Union Pacific, and why was he so anxious to sell that piece of property before Congress met? He must have known, as all men informed on the subject know that when the syndicate had bought the Union Pacific that then they would not pay the amount of the government's claim on either the Central Pacific or the Kansas Pacific branches. He must also know that if the government bids in these branches that in order to operate them as a government railroad and have a through line across the continent to compete with other through lines and give a fair test of government ownership, that it is absolutely necessary for the government to have the Union Pacific, the very road he so hastily sold before Congress met. This whole miserable business transaction, not to say shady affair, should be thoroughly ventilated by Congress.

The above are the chief points in the message. The remainder is smooth flowing words with very little meaning.

OF COURSE, OF COURSE.

A subscriber of THE CAUCASIAN in a letter to Senator Butler, referring to the desperate efforts of certain Democratic papers to misrepresent his speeches, and especially his speech at Rocky Mount, asks a very significant and far-reaching question. We quote:

"You certainly have been consistent in your fight against the gold standard and monopolies and in your fight at the same time for free silver and transportation reform since you were elected to the United States Senate in 1890 and introduced and passed the Railroad Commission law, and since you refused to support Cleveland in 1892 unless his position on the silver question was right and fair up to the time when you supported Bryan, the candidate of another party, because he was right on these questions, and down to the present time, no one, not even your bitterest enemies, has been able to question your sincerety and consistency, though you have been put to the severest tests.

Now what I want you to explain is why certain newspapers that claim to stand on these questions just as you do, do not use their adjectives and venon against the goldbugs, monopolies, and railroad tools, but instead use it against you? I think I know, but I would like to see you explain this in your paper. Of course I do not expect anything but abuse and misrepresentation from North Carolina papers which are so rotten as to advocate the gold standard and defend the allied monopolies."

Yes, our correspondent no doubt knows, and the majority of the people are fast finding out. The plain gospel truth in a nut-shell is that these so-called silver papers are not sincerely and honestly with us on these questions. If our correspondent will reflect he will remember that nearly everyone of these papers abused and denounced us as an enemy of the State when we were fighting for the Railroad Commission in 1891; nearly if not everyone of these papers were supporting Cleveland and his goldbug administration as long as he had any offices to distribute through Ransom. When Cleveland was persecuting Vance because he stood up square for silver and refused to betray his people for patronage and spoils, nearly if not everyone of these papers were supporting Ransom, either openly or secretly, or at least they did not come out and defend Vance. Some of them went so far as to criticise Vance and charge that he was in his dotage, etc. Of course, all of these papers are now praising Vance, since he is dead. That is their way. They abused Henry George while he lived, and now they are praising him. This is the way they try to curry favor with the people by trafficking in the reputation of a dead man who had the confidence of the people.

These papers have been for the last few months saying: that while silver, the ninety-nine year lease, the reduction of freight and passenger rates, and the stopping of government by injunction and the Federal courts were important questions, and that they favored these reforms, yet that the all important thing now was for a fight reduced to a single cry of "negro domination." They have claimed that they would be glad to get the other reforms, but in the next breath have said that they must make a fight against negro domination. Now of course there is not now, and there is no possible chance in the future of negro domination, and they know it. There are three white voters in this State for every negro voter, and even if there were as many as there are whites, the whites would rule on account of their superior intelligence.

But we took it for granted that possibly these so-called silver editors were really frightened about the negro capturing the State and electing a negro for Governor and a legislature controlled by negroes; and we knew that there was no use to try to argue or reason with a scared man. You cannot do it. He is a fool until he gets his senses back. You must be patient with him and treat him like you do a balking horse. So we thought it best to humor their fears. Therefore we proposed early to them to have a co-operation of all men in the State who opposed negro domination and who really opposed the gold standard and monopoly rule, showing them clearly by facts and figures that this would not only give us an anti-monopoly legislature which would reduce freight and passenger rates, investigate and set aside the ninety-nine year lease, if possible; prevent the removal of causes to Federal courts on injunctions which would save to the State over three million dollars a year, and would also give the best white man's government the State has ever seen. This proposition, which, if they had accepted it, would guarantee beyond a doubt not only white supremacy (which they claimed was the transcendent need of the State) but also guarantee transportation reform (which they said was next in importance) that is would guarantee beyond question both at the same time. They refused.

Let it be remembered that they refused a similar proposition last summer when we proposed for all the supporters of Bryan to join in electing an anti-monopoly legislature. They have refused again. In fact the making of the proposition seems to offend them and they began to abuse and misrepresent and lie on us worse than ever. Why? Because our proposition had exposed their insincerity and hypocrasy. It exposed to the masses of the voters the cold ugly fact that they were raising the negro domination cry, not honestly, but for an ulterior purpose. It exposed the fact that these hypocrites (while loudly claiming to be for for silver and against monopoly) were arranging to make a fusion with the Cleveland gold bugs and turn the next legislature over to the railroads.

If the railroads can capture the next legislature it means over five million dollars (in the next two years) in their pockets, and of course they would spend over two or three million dollars if necessary in hiring newspapers and politicians to work for them. In order to have any chance to work this conspiracy against the people it was necessary to raise the negro cry and make appeals to race prejudice. They hoped by appeals to our prejudice to so frighten us if possible that we would be more afraid of the poor ignorant negro than we were of the rich and powerful corporations who have robbed us for thirty years until we are poor and they are millionaires.

Here is the whole black and infamous conspiracy. Those who are working it are responsible for the business stagnation we are now suffering. They have been parties to fastening the gold standard upon us, they have been parties to granting the special privileges to monopolies by which they have oppressed and robbed us; they are responsible for five cent cotton and hard times.

Of course they denounce Senator Butler. Of course, of course.

THE CRIME OF TELLING A TRUTH.

Lord Charles Beresford has set all the flunkies and snobs and dollar-mark aristocrats of England to howling and barking at his heels. In a speech a few days since, in which he discussed the dangers that threatened the liberties of the English people and in which he laid special stress upon the fact that the greatest danger to the people was from the domination of the money power, he used a few sentences which have been taken up, twisted, and lied about by all those who were hit by his speech and who were unable to answer the facts and arguments which it contained. For some time he has contended for a number of reforms in the interest of better government. Those who are profiting by the evils which he denounced were unable to answer his arguments, therefore they have been silent. Now they have found an opportunity to attempt to raise prejudice against him by lying about his speech and putting into his mouth words that he did not use, and hence the whole lying and hireling gang have begun barking at his heels. What he did say was that each day the influence of money and money alone (no matter whether it came honestly or disgracefully) was exercising greater and greater influence over both the society and politics of England.

"In the old days it was not so, but now money is destroying our old pride and our old chivalry. When a man in the "best society" commits a crime or a dishonorable act that society bands itself together to screen him instead of judging him according to his deserts." Those who were hit hardest by this statement at once raised a howl and have been charging that he said that the best people in England could be corrupted with money, and that they would commit disgraceful acts and crimes, etc. It has been nearly a week since the speech was made. Those who opposed the reforms which he has fought and who were most guilty of the offenses to which he did refer are still lying each day more vigorously than ever in order to misrepresent him and raise prejudice. This is not surprising. Indeed, it is perfectly natural. Similar things have occurred before and will occur again as long as wrong exists and as long as there is anyone who has the courage to denounce them and to state a truth that hurts the wrong doer.

TO PASS A POOLING BILL.

Recently there have been a number of conferences of railroad magnates and leading representatives of the gold syndicate. Nothing has been said about these conferences by the Associated Press and the gold and railroad organs. They are laying a plan to try to push a pooling bill through the next Congress. They will have a powerful lobby on hand, armed with the necessary amount of "arguments." A pooling bill was introduced toward the close of the last session of Congress, and it is this bill that they are attempting to put through. The purpose and far-reaching effect of a pooling bill is not generally understood or appreciated by the public. Hon. J. L. Cowles, the author of that admirable book: "A General Freight and Passenger Post," in an article discussing this pooling bill, says:

The purpose of the bill is to transfer all the essential functions of national government from the United States at Washington to the government of the United Railways at New York.

The result of this enactment will be to make J. Pierpont Morgan the absolute dictator of this country. It will give to him absolute control over the interstate, the continental movements of persons and of produce that his puppets, the railway kings, now exercise over the movements of life within the different states.

Let that bill become a law, and no matter what may be the demand for the farmer's wheat or the miner's coal or for the producer's oil, J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller will turn the profits of these and of every other industry into their private coffers."

Mr. Cowles has not overestimated the danger. The railroad syndicates are already too powerful. They not only have the industries of the country by the throat, but they use the enormous wealth that they wring from the country to influence elections, control legislatures and Congress, and even to bias the courts and the President, to say the least. The pooling bill will probably go through the House for the corporations seem to have control of at least a majority of that body; but it is to be hoped that its passage in the Senate can be prevented. At any rate, this pooling bill scheme should be made an issue in the next Congressional election and the people should see to it that every candidate stands right on this question as well as on the money question, before they cast their votes for them.

"THE NEW PROSPERITY."

The Union Trade Review published at Cleveland, Ohio, which is a strong supporter of Hanna and McKinley, says editorially:

The impatient, oftimes sneering, "Is this prosperity?" which accompanies newspaper announcements of reductions in wages, indicates that there are many who utterly fail to appreciate the conditions under which "prosperity" of whatever proportions it may prove to be, will come to this country. Wage reductions are certainly a feature of the new prosperity.

There is nothing strange about the above except that a plutocratic paper should so cooly admit the truth. Compare that with the argument and promises of the Republican leaders in the late campaign, by which they captured so large a contingent of the tin bucket brigade! Prosperity then meant both higher wages and steadier employment—blessings assured by the Republican policy of protection. Now, according to the Hanna organ, it simply means more labor for less money.

The coal miners and other laborers are now learning this by bitter experience. They voted for "McKinley and prosperity."

They now understand that the McKinley brand of prosperity is solely for the consumption of the plutocrats who paid the expenses of his campaign.

THE VESTED RIGHTS FRAUD.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, has punctured the whole vested rights fraud claims set up by the monopolists in three sharp pointed sentences. He says:

A franchise is not a contract.

A franchise granted in perpetuity is against public policy and void.

A contract to do wrong is not sacred.

Governor Pingree is right. No one will attempt to answer the pointed truths stated above. The vested rights of the people are greater than the vested rights of any corporation or monopoly. A public franchise or a charter of a public function is nothing more or less than a license to a corporation to carry on a certain business as long as it is operated for the public good. The franchise remains the property of the people, and the highest equity demands that it be revoked in the name of the people and good government when the public good requires it. No such vicious doctrine as the vested rights of corporations would ever have found its way into our jurisprudence had not the corrupt hand of monopoly found its way to the bench and defiled the judicial ermine.

JUMPING BACK.

Out in Indiana there is a disposition to lay aside silver Democracy and gold Democracy and go back to old-fashioned Democratic Democracy.—Washington Post.

The address of the Democratic State Committee in this State showed the same disposition. Out in Indiana the so-called Democrats who bolted Bryan and supported McKinley or Palmer are taking an active part in the councils of the last year Bryan Democracy. They are favoring any kind of silver Bryan resolutions for this off year when nothing can be done for Bryan or free silver, but they are looking out for the railroads that helped McKinley and the gold syndicate last year. This is the way the conspiracy is being worked in every State.

We have received letters stating that the Rockingham Index has published our set of affidavits, branding the malicious lie started by the goldbug Rocky Mount paper, and that the Kinston Free Press has also published a part of the same. We have not been informed that any other paper which published the base and malicious lie has published these affidavits, and we have not seen any paper containing them. There are some silver papers in the State that had the rare good taste and decency never to publish the lie at all. But those papers that did publish the lie should, if they have any sense of fairness or decency, publish the affidavits branding the lie, with the same prominence. Is it possible that none of them have done this or will do it? The reading public are entitled to the facts and should know both sides. A paper that will publish one side and not publish the other, that will publish a lie and refuse to correct it when it is proven to be a lie, is unworthy to be believed.

The Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, the organ of the railways, in its last issue gives the following valuation of railroads for taxation in the four adjoining States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina:

Virginia has 2491 miles, valued for taxation $48,671,227.

Kentucky has 3046 miles, valued for taxation $48,429,876.

Tennessee has 3044 miles, valued for taxation 68,000,000.

North Carolina has 3701 miles valued for taxation $25,348,780.

Thus it will be seen that the railroads in North Carolina are valued at only one-third to one-half as high as in the three adjoining States. Consequently in North Carolina other taxpayers have to pay the taxes the railroads ought to pay and do not. Yet farmers are barely making expenses while the railroads in North Carolina are earning net 20 per cent. on their valuation, paying big salaries, carrying officeholders, big shippers and influential politicians free (their fare being added into the price of the tickets of those who have to pay) and are bragging of prosperity as evidenced by their increased receipts and big dividends.

How many papers that published the malicious lie started by that goldbug paper at Rocky Mount have had the manhood, honesty and decency to correct the same? How many have published the affidavits that brand the lie? Papers that have not are low and base enough to manufacture such a lie of their own. Fairminded and honest men of all parties will watch to see what papers are so low, so malicious and so dishonest.

Are the Republican Congressmen who are now howling against the Civil Service really and honestly opposed to the infamous English lifetenures system, or are they simply howling for home consumption? Are they simply trying to satisfy the office seeker in their district, and to secure a renomination? Watch the Congressmen who makes speeches simply to circulate in their districts and then stop fighting the monumental humbug.

STILL MORE AFFIDAVITS.

The following affidavits reached this office too late for publication in our last issue with the other affidavits.

We give them herewith:

I, G. W. Whitehead, make affidavit that I heard Senator Butler's speech at Rocky Mount on October 15th and paid close attention to the same. He did not charge that the Democrats nor any other set or class of men would hire negroes to commit rape, nor did he say anything that could be so construed. Any report to that effect is false.

G. W. WHITEHEAD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
J. B. WILLIAMS, J. P.

We were at Rocky Mount on October 15th 1897, and heard Senator Butler's speech and we do solemnly swear that he made no such remark as charged by the Argonaut relative to the Democrats hiring negroes to commit outrages; and the report is a false construction of what he did say.

He said nothing that could even in any way be construed as the Argonaut charges.

G. R. MARSHBOURN,
J. J. MARSHBOURN, J. P.
JAMES A. EVANS,
H. C. DAVIS.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this December 6th, 1897.

J. R. DIXON, J. P.

RECORDS TELL A STORY.

Progressive Farmer.]

A certain newspaper in Raleigh—"itself an organized hypocrisy"—has had much to say about the employment, by Governor Russell, of counsel to assist the Attorney General in the important railroad legislation pending in the courts, in many respects the most important that has arisen in the State during its existence. While the statutes do not contemplate that the Attorney General of the State shall appear for the State in all matters where the State is interested, as no provision is made for the expense that would be necessarily incurred in so doing, and it would be impossible to do so, and also to be in attendance upon the sitting of the Supreme Court for about seven months in the year, still one would think from the wild statement made by the above referred to newspaper, that not a cent had been paid for extra legal services prior to the present administration. A cursory glance at the Auditor's reports shows that more than $46,000 were paid out for additional legal help during the terms of Attorney General Kenan, Davidson and Osborne. In some instances it was probably properly expended, as when the Attorney General was not able to attend to the particular business by reason of pressing public duties elsewhere; in many other instances the Attorney General doubtless could and ought to have attended to the same without the employment of any other counsel. The statutes authorizing the Governor to employ counsel were passed with a view to giving the legal officer of the State assistance in cases of great importance, in which it become necessary to secure the ablest legal talent to be found to meet the formidable array of lawyers against the State. But be all this as it may, the examination of the Auditor's reports disclose the facts and lays bare the contemptible and sneaking hypocrisy of certain Democratic 'ax-grinders" and "organ grinders."

TOO MUCH POPULISM.

Populist Principles Making Alarming Headway.

Washington Post.]

"The Republican Party is going through a crucial stage just now in our State, said ex-Representative Thomas E. Settle to a Post reporter at the Shoreham. "The situation is indeed critical, and calls for the wisest action on the part of all who are interested in the future welfare of the party, the very existence of which is now threatened

"In the first place our Governor, who who was elected as a Republican, has formed an alliance with outside elements and is running things on purely Populistic lines, using the patronage at his disposal, and all the prestige of his office to the detriment of the party that put him in power. He has gone so far that he can no longer be classed as a Republican, and all his efforts are now in the line of solidifying himself with his Populist supporters.

Governor Russell and His Pardons.

Bessemer Messenger.]

It may be that Governor Russell has exercised the pardoning power more frequently than any other chief executive the State has had in the same length of time; but no fair-minded man can read his reasons in a single instance and say that he would have done otherwise. In fact Governor Russell's acts in these pardons have confirmed us in our belief that the pardoning power ought to be lodged with the Governors of all States in the Union, where so few have it. The criticisms of the partisan Democratic press of the State are but the vaporings of the unprincipled demogogue, who would notscruple at any mean method, though it caused an innocent human being to be unjustly hung, if it would accomplish the ends of such unprincipled demsgogues. We do not holdthat a governor can, or ought to be, above criticism, but when one is critiesed let the critic take the reasons given and analyze them and show wherein they are legally unsound or morally wrong. This, not a single one of them has even attempted to do, but content themselves with the usual howl of the fool demagogue.

The December number of the American Monthly Review of Reviews has several interesting features. Mr. Ernest Knaufft, editor of the Art Student, contributes an elaborate study of "John Gilbert an Illistration in the Victorian Era"; Dr. Clifton H. Levy tells "How the Bible Came down to Us," with a number of reproductions from an ancient Biblical manuscripts and printed texts; Lady Henry Somerset pays a tribute to the late Duchess of Teck; an English officer in the Indian service writes about the Ameer of Afghanistan; Mr. E. V. Smalley discusses Canadian reciprocity and Mr. Alex D. Anderson summarizes the progress of the American Republics. There is also a 23-page illustrated department devoted to the seasons new books, with an introductory chapter, by Albert Shaw, on "Some American Novels and Novelists." Altogether, the Review is not lacking in novelty and variety.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES AND CONDENSED FOR THE CAUCASIAN READERS.

The W. and W. R. R. to Run a Line From Newbern to Kinston—A Destructive Fire at Mt. Airy—Death of Dr. DeRosset—Coal Found Near Kings Mountain—Robberies Near High Point—New Postmasters—And Other Interesting News.

The pupils of the Drewry Military Academy, of Fayetteville, have established "The Drewry Cadet," a handsome monthly illustrated paper. Cadet F. J. Dawson is chief editor, and the assistants are L. W. McPherson, J. G. Exum, and W. S. Pryor.

It is announced from Baltimore that the control of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad has passed to the Seaboard & Roanoke, and that the property will hereafter be operated under a perpetual lease by the Seaboard Air Line system.

At Greensboro Sonly Ryan, the wife murderer, was sentenced to be hanged on December 23rd, no trial being necessary, as Ryan had plead guilty to the crime. Ryan was perfectly indifferent to his fate, and declares that he would not escape if he could.

The Supreme court decided in the case of the State against Jones from Rockingham, that it is not the duty of the sheriff to make report of delinquents to the court until after the day of levying and selling has passed. This fully sustains the attorney general's opinion.

It is something very unusual to see fine red, ripe strawberries in December, but Mr. J. E. Johnson, who travels for McNair & Pearsall, brought some berries to the city yesterday that answered exactly to that description. They were taken from the strawberry field of Capt. A. H. Paddison, at Burgaw.—Wilmington Star.

The next annual meeting of the State Association of City School Superintendents will be held in Greensboro December 28th and 29th, '97. This is a very important meeting to the school interests of our State. A very interesting and attractive program has been prepared. There will be a lively discussions of live questions.

The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has completed the survey of a line between Newbern and Kinston. It is said it will quickly build it. It will be quite a blow at the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. The Wilmington & Weldon has a line to Newbern, and this link gives it connection with its line northward from Kinston.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer writes that Mr. Geo. Ritche, a thrifty farmer of Rowan, living in Litaker township, utilizes a novel contrivance in the hog pen line. He has a hog pen on wheels which he moves to different places on his clover fields. In this way he secures the distribution of valuable fertilizing material, and avoids the accumulation of objectionable matter. This would seem an experiment worth following.

A destructive conflagration took place in Mount Airy Saturday. The fire, which is thought to be of incendiary origin, is reported as having started in the livery stable of Messrs. R. D. Harriss & Bro, and then quickly communicated to buildings close by, until nearly a block of buildings was on fire. The loss is said to be estimated in the neighborhood of $8,000.

The Board of Commissioners of Mecklenburg county, has entered suit against the Bell Telephone Company for obstructing the highway. The company put up lines of poles along the roads leading out of Charlotte, which the Commissioners regard as obstructions. The Compauy claims the right to put up the poles along the roads. The suit will be tried in the criminal court this week.—Charlotte Observer.

The Asheville Gazette says that on Scott's Creek, Jackson county, last Friday, two young girls by the name of Barnes, while at play in the house, picked up what was supposed to be an unloaded pistol lying on the dressing case. The elder said to the other, "I will kill you." The pistol fired and the ball penetrated the brain of the 15-year-old sister, causing instant death.

Dr. Armond J. DeRosset, one of the most prominent citizens of the State, died at Wilmington last week in his 91st year. He was the oldest native of Wilmington, and died in the house in which he was born. He was the son of Dr. Armond J. DeRosset, who died at the age of 92, and who at the time of his death was also the oldest native of the city.

The Charlotte News says that the geologist of Clemson College, Prof. J. V. Lewis, has pronounced the mineral discovered at Kings Mountain genuine coal of good quality and samples examined by experts at Washington have been said to contain nearly 95 per cent. of combustible matter. If coal should be found in available quantities as near the cotton manufacturing district of North Carolina as Kings Mountain it would give us an advantage over any other manufacting section of the country. With coal at our doors the cost of fuel would be greatly reduced and the expense of manufacturing decreased.

Last Saturday evening Deputy Collector Brimm destroyed two of the largest moonshine stills ever operated in Forsythe county. He found them near Oak Grove Church, fifteen miles north of Winston. He also destroyed 2,000 gallons of beer. The owners of the plant skipped just before the officers arrived.

While a farmers excursion was returning from Greensboro to Mt. Airy last week, Joe Hanes and Lem Hemons, both from the last place, got into a row over a pint of liquor, when Hanes cut Hemons' throat and stabbed him in bowels with a knife. Hanes was shot in the back by an unknown party. The wounded were carried to Walnut Cove, where their injuries were dressed by two physicians. Both are in a serious condition.

A report reached High Point Monday of two safe robberies Sunday night in Randolph—one at Cedar Falls and another at Ramseur. The safes in the postoffices ot both places were blown open and the contents secured. The amount of money taken is estimated at $200. Late this afternoon it is reported that one of the robbers had been caught a few miles north of Cedar Falls. There seems to be an organized gang of robbers in this county, as the safe at Millboro was worked on Thursday night.

While returning from a sale about four miles from Dobson, Mr. L. J. Norman was thrown from a wagon and received injuries which resulted in his death. He was drawn by a mule which became frightened and ran away, with the above result. Mr. Norman was prominent in local Republican politics and was for years clerk of the Superior Court of Surry county.

Wilson Advance says the police census, which has just been completed shows that we have a population of 5,044. This, of course does not cover the large floating population which has no fixed place of abode. If these could be gotten at the total would doubtless reach 6,000 souls. As it is, we can now show that the last census report (that of 1890) is far from correct; that credited Wilson with a population of 2,900.

The following four-class postmasters were oppointed for North Carolina—Abi. Lou Underwood; Auburn, Samuel Watts; Douglas, Nannie Lewis; Epsom, L. M. Green; Herrell, R. H. Bradshaw; Hycotee, H. E. Winston; Norwood, J. D. Lee, Ocona Lulty, H. K. Glass; Pollocksville, T. S. Bender; Pratt, E. S. Coales; Ringwood, Charley Jones; Sawyersville, J. C. Bullar; Silver, Carolina Green; Startown, M. A. Thornburg; Townsville; C. H. Daves; Williamsboro, R. A Field, Culberson, J. W. Balley; Dobsor, Martha Norman; Garner, Sarah Graham; Hasty, T. L. Henley.

Hatten Perry, colored, was convicted last Saturday at Beaufort county Superior Court on the charge of criminally assaulting a young white girl during the summer of 1896 near Washington. At the time of the outrage Perry fled, but a few weeks subsequently was captured and taken to Washington. Last February he was tried for the crime, convicted and sentenced, but in consequence of an appeal to the Supreme Court by his counsel, he was granted a new trial. Judge Brown will resentence Perry at the conclusion of his court.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ABBIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

THE ASHEVILLE BANKS.

One of Them Clears up Its Affairs Without a Receiver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The shareholders of the National bank of Asheville, N. C., which failed in October, having borrowed money on their individual guarantee sufficient to pay all demand obligations, the comptroller has permitted the bank to close up its affairs by voluntary liquidation instead of through a receiver. The plan was outlined by Deputy Comptroller Coffin, who visited Asheville for the purpose, after the failure, and by disbursing about $50,000 in cash to depositors will tend, it is said, to relieve the hardships resulting from three bank failures in that city.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c. If C.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

THE ALLIANCE SHOE FACTORY.

It Started up Monday With a Capacity of Fifty Pairs a Day.

At last the shoe factory at Hillsboro has started up. It began operation Monday morning, with a capacity of 50 pairs of shoes a day. Most of the workmen now employed are skilled men, but others will be employed from time to time and taught. With a full force of skilled men the factory can turn out 300 pairs of shoes a day. Mr. W. O. Roberts, of Asheville, is superintendent of the factory, which is owned and operated by the State Farmers Alliance.

The people of North Carolina will rejoice to hear of this new home industry started up in their midst and will wish it the most abundant success.

Already there have been enough orders for shoes received to keep the factory running for sometime.

Cotton,

like every other crop, needs nourishment.

A fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and not less than 3% of actual

Potash,

will increase the crop and improve the land.

Our books tell all about the subject. They are free to any farmer.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

FOR LOW **Rates West,**

TEXAS, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, ALASKA, or any other point, with FREE MAPS, write to

FRED. D. BUSH,

District Passenger Agent,

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.,

36½ Wall St., ATLANA, Ga.

Doubling Your Property.

The promotion of corporations, the handling of their stocks and bonds a specialty.

We will organize you a corporation, help you sell its stock, and perhaps make your fortune.

The American Publishers Promotion Audit and Investment Association,

PHILIP W. AVIRITT,

Special Southern Representative,

Citizens Nat'l Bank Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.

RICE.

Parties having Rough Rice to sell or Clean Rice to buy will find it to their interest to communicate with our buyers and brokers or direct to us. We pay highest market prices for Rough Rice. CAROLINA RICE MILLS, Goldsboro, N. C.

Do You Want

A PIANO

That Will Please?

The EVERETT PIANO.

Has a reputation second to none, and while it is necessary for the dealer to charge more for it than you are asked to pay for many other makes, you get an instrument the extra value of which fully justifies the additional outlay.

If not for sale by local dealers, address,

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,

CINCINNATI NEW YORK CHICAGO

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., December 16, 1897.

The State Treasurer has entered suit against the Sheriffs of Ashe and Harnett counties to secure payment of balance of taxes for 1896. Ashe county owes $400 and Harnett $320.

Farmers report that more wheat has been planted in Wake this year than ever before in many years. The reports from over the State are that a heavy wheat crop is being sown.

Mr. Jos. Strang, formerly New England Passenger Agent, has been appointed Assistant Chief Industrial Agent of the roads comprising the Seaboard Air Line, with office in Genl. Offices Building, Portsmouth, Va., Mr. J. Patrick, Chief Industrial Agent.

The Asheville Telephone Company has been granted letters of incorporation by Secretary of State. The capital stock of the company is to be $5,000, divided into forty shares of $25 each. The capital stock may be increased to more than $10,000.

Mr. Alonzo Mial, one of the most prominent citizens of Wake, died Saturday, aged about 70 years. His home was in the vicinity, twelve miles from here. The funeral services were held Sunday, and a large number of friends attended.

The Secretary of State granted letters of incorporation to Messrs. M. O. Beatty, Freeman Chapman, C. McDonald, G. G. Richmond, L. W. Alexander, I. Beatty and J. R. Alexander, for the "St. Helena Gold Mining Company, of Randolph county." The capital stock is to be $50,000, with the right to raise it to not more than $1,000,000.

Last Saturday afternoon in Cary the Harrison Wagon Company assigned for the benefit of its creditors. The firm was composed of R. L. Harrison, A. W. Moye and T. Ivey. Mr. Moye is named as trustee. Bad collections and poor demand for the products of the factory are said to be the causes of the failure.

The New Time published by C. H. Kerr and Company, Chicgo, Ill., for December presents a number of interesting articles on political and economic subjects, in addition to which is an assortment of miscellaneous matter which the general reader will find entertaining. The leading article is from the pen of Judge Walter Clark, and is reproduced in this issue. The New Time is clubbed with THE CAUCASIAN, both one year for $1.60. Send all orders to THE CAUCASIAN.

The next event at the State University of special interest to the students is the debate with students of the University of Georgia, in February. The University of North Carolina has the negative of the query, "Ought the United States to acquire Hawaii?" and R. K. Graham, of Charlotte, and W. J. Brogden, of Wayne, are the North Carolina debaters.

Mr. O. J. Carroll, Marshal of the Eastern District, says that he has tendered his resignation to take effect December 31st, though his term does not expire until January 15th. Mr. Henry Dockery, who is to succeed Mr. Carroll, says he will be ready to enter upon the duties of the office New Year's day.

Country Populists say themselves they are going back to the Democrats; that "five-cent cotton" is a powerful cause for the movement of return.—Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer.

Name some of them. We fail to meet up with any of those who want to go back into the Democratic party—and we meet a great many country Populists. Again we say, name them.

The Federal court was in session last week, Judge Purnell presiding. District Clerk Fortune took entire charge of the criminal docket, which Circuit Clerk Riddick turned over to him, in accordance with Judge Purnell's orders. The usual crowd of hangers-on and witnesses were present. Blockaders and moonshiners" consumed much time of the court. The postoffice swindler, Meeder, was sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary.

Examining Committee.

The special committee appointed by the last General Assembly to examine the books of the State Treasurer and Auditor met Tuesday in the Treasurer's office to conduct the examination. The members of the committee are, on the part of the Senate, J. A. Ramsay, of Rowan, and J. W. Atwater, of Chatham; on the part of the House of Representatives Brown, of Jones, Dixon, of Cleveland, and Ormsley of Forsyth county. It will take four or five days to complete the work.

Objects to the Cotton Rates.

The Raleigh and Augusta Air Line and Carolina Central Railways, divisions of the Seaboard Air Line system, will contest the order No. 70, recently fixed by the Railway Commission reducing cotton rates.

Maj. John D. Shaw counsel for the Seaboard, appeared before the Commission Monday and filed exceptions to the rates of freight on cotton, as established in circular 70. The matter will now go to the courts for settlement. In the meantime the Seaboard will be required to give a bond to the Commission to indemnify shippers. Col. Shaw suggested that the bond of the Carolina Central be fixed at $10,000 and that of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line at $5,000. The Commission will meet in a few days and designate the bond required of the two roads.

THE SUPERVISOR'S MEETING.

Superintendent Mebane Expects a Very Interesting Session.

"I am very much encouraged by the prospect for the meeting of superintendents here December 30th. I have heard from a quite a number of the leading and most enterprising supervisors in the State. They will attend, and do all in their power to make the meeting a success.

"Among those who have indicated a willingness to be on the regular program are Prof. Noble, of Wilmington; Prof. English, of Randolph, and Prof. Ellis, of Buncombe. Presidents Alderman and McIver will also probable attend and take part in the discussions. I have not yet heard from them and many other prominent educators whom I have asked to take an active part in the meeting.

"There will be only one day of the meeting, but there will be three sessions that day—at 10:30 o'clock, 3 o'clock and 7:30."

The meeting will be held in the Capitol.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœ. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broad St. Atlanta, Ga., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them today.

50-To Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer ***50 years ago.*** In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—***50 years of cures.*** Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the ***same old plant*** that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. ***It*** has not been bettered. And since ***we*** make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the ***same old sarsaparilla*** because it works the ***same old cures.*** It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—***it's Ayers.***

WAKE COUNTY OFFICALS.

A Flattering Report From Each County Officer—The Board of Commissioners Reduce Expenses and Decrease the County's Indebtedness—Will the Democratic Press Give These Figures for the Public's Information?

The Board of County Commissioners were in session last week. In addition to transacting the usual routine business, committees were appointed to examine the office and books of the several county officers. Dr. R. B. Ellis handed in his resignation as County Coroner to take effect as soon as his successor is appointed. The election of a road supervisor for the ensuing year was left over until the next regular meeting.

The following are the reports of the committees:

Sheriff's Office.

The undersigned committee on the Sheriff's office, have examined said office and report as follows:

"We find that including December 7th, that the Sheriff has collected on the tax list the sum of $62,006.29. This is a little more than half the amount of the entire taxes as charged up to the Sheriff. The taxes are divided as follows:

State taxes—$15,342.24; county—$17,570.19; school—$17,836.13; graded school—$7,884.99; Raleigh road district—$3,421.74. The Sheriff reports that the taxes of the people residing outside of Raleigh have paid with greater promptness than for years, and that nearly all the taxes now due are by citizens of Raleigh township.

Of the $62,006 29 collected, there is now a balance in the National Bank of Raleigh, including the State taxes, $23,511.21. The balance has been paid to the proper officers.

We found the office kept in a very neat and business-like manner, so that it was an easy and simple matter to make this investigation. We desire to add that we think the Sheriff's office is conducted in such manner as exhibits the business-like capacity of the Sheriff and his assistants, and reflects credit on the county authorities.

RUBUS BARBEE,
J. C. L. HARRIS,
Committee.

Register of Deeds' Office.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Wake County.

GENTLEMEN:—I, as committee appointed to examine the office of Register of Deeds, beg to report that I find the books in said office neatly and correctly kept. I find that for the year ending October 31st, the Register of Deeds has sold four hundred and eighty-one (481) marriage license; and that he holds the Sheriff's receipt for nine hundred and sixty-two dollars' ($962.00) as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,
RUFUS BARBEE,
Committee.

Clerk Superior Court Office.

To the Board of Commissioners:

I have carefully examined the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court and find the books, papers and records of the office all kept as provided by law in a neat and business-like manner.

Referring to the annual report made by the Clerk as required by Chapter 580, Section 1 of the law of 1891. I have thoroughly examined into said report and find that it is true and correct according to the records of the office of the public funds remaining in his hands on 1st Monday of this month.

W. H. CHAMBLEE,
Committee.

County Commissioners Expenditures.

The following is a condensed statement of the comparative expenditures of Wake county for the years 1896 and 1897.

During the year 1896 under a Democratic Board of County Commissioners the total expenditures were,	$ 36,899 91	
During the present Rep-Pop Board the total expenditures were,	24,909 06	
Being a saving of		$ 11,990 85
The total indebtedness of the county Dec. 1896 was	$40,870 56	
It was discovered later that the Democratic Board made bills, which were not known at close of the year but since brought to light amounting to	$ 3,972 20	
Making a total indebtedness of	$ 44,842 76	
Total indebtedness Dec. 1 1897	32,735 06	
Being a saving of over last year.		$ 12,107 70

This is an excellent record and one that the Board of County Commissioners can be proud of. Let the Democratic press comment on these reports.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Coughs, colds, pneumonia and fevers may be prevented by keeping the bleod pure and the system toned up with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Summary of a Week's Events That are Boiled Down to Suit Our Readers.

Ex-President Cleveland is in South Carolina on a hunting trip.

HAVANNA, Dec. 13—It is officially reported that the insurgent leader, Captain Regina Alfonso, was killed yesterday in an engagement in the province of Matanzas. No details are given

The residence of Isaac E. Emerson, President of the Emerson Drug Co., of Baltimore, Md., was entered and diamonds valued at nearly $10,000 were stolen. After a desperate struggle the thief was captured as he was leaving the house, and the diamonds were found in his pockets.

Last week it was learned that mail bags on a New Jersey railroad was robbed of registered matter, and the loss is estimated at $30,000. It is supposed that a systematic mail robbery has been carried on for some time previous and that the total loss will reach $100,000.

Mr. George Vanderbilt last week had his life insured for one million dollars. The premium of this is $35,000 a year, a snug fortune in itself. It is said by friends that the policy was taken to carry out an idea of his after death.

The treatment of the Cuban question in the President's message contrasted with the treatment of the Cuban question in the Republican national platform is another illustration of the familiar truth that "platforms are made to get in on, not to stand on"—New York World, Dem

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13.—The most important measure in the State House of Delegates to-day was the joint resolution of Mr. Folkes, providing for a committee of Senators and delegates, who shall discuss with the superintendent of public printing the feasibility of having the text-books used in the public schools of Virginia printed under the direction and management of the Commonwealth.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—The American Federation began its 17th annual session in this city to-day with an attendance of more than 100 delegates from different states and an equal number of visitors. The Federation met in the hall of the House of Representatives at the State capitol at 1 o'clock, President Gompers presiding.

What the South Needs.

If congress provides for a system of postal saving banks at the coming session of congress it will benefit the whole country, but no part of it more than the south, where savings or any other institutions in which savings can be deposited are few. The south, therefore, is most interested in the passage of this bill.—Few Orleans Times-Democrat.

Tried To Kill The Sultan.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that on Monday last two soldiers in the imperial service at the Yildiz Kiosk, palace of the Sultan, made an attempt on the life of the Sultan. This was frustrated by the attendants of Sultan. The Sultan had the men tortured in hope of extracting the names of the instigators, but both succumbed without revealing anything.

Late Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Bills introduced in Congress to-day were mostly of a local nature, looking to changes in the government of District of Columbia.

Mr. Hartman, of Montana introduced a bill in the House applying the referendum to local government, that is submitting to the popular vote of the residents of the district the question whether there shall be a change in the form of government for the Dsstrict.

A petition was offered in the Senate asking that legislation be enacted to keep open the National Museum, Congressional Library and Botanical Gardens on Sundays.

Senator Butler secured the passage of a bill appropriating $125,000 to erect a public building at Durham, N. C.

Senator Butler made a speech in support of amendments which he offered last Tuesday to his Postal Savings Bank bill which was introduced last session.

Among the North Carolinians in the city last week were Messrs. C. M. Babbitt, of Pamlico; C. C. Fagan, of Matin; S. Bryant, Randleman. L. Hines, Kinston; G. W. Cobb, Elizabeth City; Otho Wilson, Raleigh; H. C. Dockery, Rockingham; W. J. Pope, Kinston; J. M. Smith, Rockingham; Wheeler Martin, Williamston.

The Presidents Mother Dead.

CANTON, OHIO, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley passed away quietly yesterday at the home in Canton, of her son, President McKinley. The President, who had been a constant watcher at her bedside was, with the rest of the family, present during her last moments. Mrs. McKinley was stricken with paralysis about two weeks ago. Death was expected at any moment but she lingered until last Sunday. The funeral was held Tuesday and was largely attended by distinguished friends.

THE BRYAN PARTY

Are Meeting With Great Demonstration and Unusual Courtesies in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, Dec. 11.—Mr. Bryan and party are making a triumphant journey throughout the country, stopping at the principal cities between the frontier and the capital, and everywhere the famous American is being treated with remarkable courtesy. At various of the State capitals the Governors have personally greeted the Democratic leader and he has been accorded exceptional facilities for seeing everything. He is expected to arrive here Monday night, when he will be escorted to the Hotel Sans, where luxurious quarters have been secured for him. He will be received at the railway station by Colonel Garza, of the President's staff.

A FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Asked by a Reaper of The Caucasian for the Hon. W. H. Kitchin to Answer.

There are these questions circulating in Northampton county, viz:

Will the Hon. W. H. Kitchin co-operate with the goldbug ring of the Democratic party?

Does he consider himself one of the old time machine Democrats that cannot now be trusted?

Does he imagine that the Populists have forgotten that he denounced them in 1892 as YALLER DOGS, and does he believe that the Peoples Party has now or ever has had any confidence in his Populism?

Did he not seek office at the hands of the fusion legislation of 95.

Does he promise the the ballot box manipulotors of Halifax or elsewhere will be more honest in the future than in the past? B. S.

FAMILY REMEDIES.

In no other department of domestic arrangements is there such a stupendous disregard of the welfare of the family as in guarding against the common ills of life by the use of effective reliable family remedies. If the following advice could reach every household in the land, and with such eloquence as to win obedience, it would convey a blessing to each that would be difficult to exaggerate. The advice is this: Get a bottle of Pe-ru-na, read the instructions on the bottle, do exactly as they direct, and no catarrh, cough, cold, sore throat, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia or any other climatic disease will disturb the peace of the household as long as it is continued.

Joseph Kirchensteiner, 87 Croton street, Cleveland, O., writes: "We have used Pe-ru-na for eight years as our family medicine. During the whole of that time we have not had to employ a physician. Our family consists of seven and we always use it for the thousand and one ailments to which mankind is liable."

Address the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on "Winter Catarrh," written by Dr. Hartman.

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1898.

A Farmers Mass Meeting in Cleveland County.

According to previous announcement a number of farmers of Cleveland county met in the Court House in Shelby on Saturday, December 11, 1897, to consider certain questions that are of vital interest to the county. T. D. Falls, Esq., was called to the chair and J. A. Ware was requested to act as secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by J. M. Hoyle, who made an able speech in advocacy of a reduction of cotton acreage of paying for commercial fertilizers with cotton only at a stipulated price, and of making all debts due in the spring instead of fall.

The meeting was further addressed on the above lines by J. Z. Falls, J. C. Byers, J. B. Byers, J. A. Anthony, Esq., W. B. Webb, J. H. Quinn and others. All agreed that present prices of cotton are working a disaster to the entire country, and that something ought to be done, and done speedily, to counteract this downward tendency, that a united effort of the farmers throughout the cotton belt on the lines suggested above would accomplish this end.

The following resolutions were introduced by J. M. Hoyle, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The farmers are oppressed with debt and unable to meet their obligations on account of the low price of cotton and other products; therefore,

Resolved 1. That we will not buy any more commercial fertilizers unless we can pay for same in cotton at a reasonable price per pound.

2. That we will reduce our cotton acreage next year one-third, if possible.

3. That we will endeavor to make all our debts in the future due in April and May instead of November and December, as now.

4. That we send a delegate, together with our greetings, to the Cotton Growers' Convention, to be held in the city of Atlanta on the 14th inst.

6. That the chairman appoint a committee of three from each township in the county to organize their respective townships on the lines indicated above, and to enlist interest in a meeting similar to this to be held at this place on the first Monday in January, 1897, for the purpose of formulating a permanent organization.

The chair appointed the following committees:

Township No. 1—S. R. Humphries, C. Jones and W. S. Wood.

No. 2—W. A. Webb, D. S. Lovelace and D. C. Dodd.

No. 3—S. D. Randall, A. E. Bettis and J. A. Roberts.

No. 4—J. W. Goforth, John Herndon and J. A. Ware.

No. 5—A. J. Gamble, T. M. A. Oats and C. Miller.

No. 6—W. P. Beam, L. S. Hamrick and W. M. Beattie.

No. 7—R. L Butler, C. A. Jones and A. M. Lattimore.

No. 8—F. Y. Hicks, D. D. Edwards and J. B Lattimore.

No. 9—F. T. Warlick, M. P. Pettie and S. Canley.

No. 10—J. Z Falls, P. W. Hamot and A. T. Mull.

No. 11—G. W. Peeler, Kelly Downs and Peter Buff.

Each person was requested to notify the committees of their respective townships of their appointment and to use their influence to further the objects of this meeting.

J. W. Hoyle was elected delegate to the Cotton Growers Convention in Atlanta, Ga., on the 14th inst.

On motion of J. Z Falls, Esq. it was ordered that each of the county papers together with the leading papers of the State, be furnished with a copy of these proceedings with a request for publication.

Montion adopted that the present chairman call the January meeting to order.

On motion meeting adjourned with an invitation to all farmers in Cleveland county to meet with us again at one o'clock on Monday, January 3; 1898.

T. D. FALLS, Ch'm
J. A WARE, Sec'y.

What Cured the Baby.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured our baby of running sores for which we doctored her for a long time. It has relieved me of rheumatism. My wife was troubled with sick headaches and could get nothing to relieve her until she took Hood's Pills." H. L. PICKENY, Lock Box 9, Ellenboro, W. Va.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy yet efficient.

Cuban Tobacco Imports Again.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Ward Line Steamer "Orizaba" which arrived today from Havana, brought 331 bales of tobacco, being the first shipping of tobacco from that port in many months.

AGAIN UNMASKED.

Another Statement of the Negro Arresting a White Man in Wake County—The Desperation to Which the Machine Democrats are Driven to Further Their End—"Pie."

Last week the News and Observer and the Carolinian published an article on a negro arresting a white man and the great shock it caused in that community. The article in question is as follows:

NEGRO ARRESTS A WHITE MAN.

A Sight the People of New Light Never Expected to Live to See.

NEW LIGHT, Nov. 29, 1897.

To the Editor:—I saw something to-day I have never seen before. A negro had a white man under arrest at Woodlief's store, near the Granville county line. The negro is a Granville man. It seems the negro informed or swore out the warrant before James M. Davis, a justice of the peace of Granville county, and he deputized the negro to execute the warrant. The warrant was issued against the white man for stabbing a negro who had the white man under arrest. It was a sight for New Light to see. I heard the oldest inhabitants say they never saw the sight before. The negro borrowed a gun from a man at Woodlief's store to guard the white man with.

Yours for Granville fusion.
W. H. CHAPPELL.

A gentlemen who lives in the same township writes his version of the case which certainly changes the aspect materially. The following is his letter:

FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

NEW LIGHT, Wake County, N. C., Dec. 9, 1897.—I see in the Carolinian of the 1st inst. a bug-bear and scarecrow written by one W. H. Chappel, of New Light, and like all Democratic political vampires, seems to have the purpose in view of deceiving the good people of North Carolina elsewhere by false impressions in regard to negro rule and a negro being deputized to arrest a white man, &c. Now, why did not this willing tool of the G. O. P. tell the facts unvarnished, which is about as follows:

In Granville county near the Wake line, there lives a so-called white man, who for years has been living and associating with a certain negro family and has been convicted in the courts of Granville for living in fornication and adultery with a negro woman. Not long since he got in a row with a negro man, and took upon himself to stab the son of the colored woman who he had been staying with (and this man being known as a general law breaker and generally going armed, all of which is known by the goldbug Democracy in the community) the uncle of the wounded negro went before J. M. Davis, Esq.; and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the law breaker and it being a matter among the negroes and their associates, and their being no regular officer convenient and not wishing to disturb the dignity of the kid glove Democracy, the magistrate deputized the man who swore out the warrant to serve the same and bring the criminal to justice, which was done in an orderly manner. These are about the facts in the case; and I have not yet seen where the social standing of any white man in New Light or elsewhere has been damaged by negro rule or Granville fusion. When will the Dems learn to tell he truth and deal fair with their political opponents. Now let's see if the News and Observer or Carolinian will do the good people of Nortn Carolina and elsewhere the justice to copy this in in their columns. We shall see.

A SILVER POP.

COTTON GROWER'S CONVENTION.

A Large and Representative Body in Attendance.—Plans and Methods to be Devised to Prevent Dealing in Futures and for the Farmer to Receive a Fair Price for his Product.

The Convention of Cotton Growers, in which so much interest has centered for the last month, met in Atlanta Tuesday with a large number of delegates from every cotton growing State.

If expectations are realized it will be the largest and most effective gathering of cotton growers which has assembled for mutual interest in many years.

The call for the convention was issued by J. C. Welborn, President of the South Carolina Farmers' Alliance. He has sent letters to all the Governors, the prominent growers and bankers of the Southern States, and he has been overwhelmed by the avalanche of favorable replies. The executive heads of the different States have appointed delegates to the convention, and numberless merchants and bankers have expressed their intention of attending or being represented. Each party addressed seems to feel the importance of the situation, and from the tone of the many letters on file in Mr. Welborn's office one is led to the belief that those who attend will come with the serious intention of devising some definite and effective method for relief.

THEIR--- SUCCESS.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successes have become a household word. Why? The answer is simple. They are men with the courage of their convictions. **Originators, not imitators.** Their methods, like themselves, are in harmony with the people and the times. New and up to date. Among the legions of miscalled experts and legitimate specialists they stand to-day with clean hands in the front rank of respectable professionalism as acknowledged originators of the new and now widely adopted method of treating chronic and complicated disorders.

Their reputation rests not on the cheap, transparent platform of purchased testimony, but on a long list of cured patients, visible local witnesses of their skill. As physicians of business and social status in the community they pledge a complete course of treatment and ultimate cure by the "Hathaway method," unabridged, and at prices within the reach of all.

They are regular graduates in medicine from some of the best medical colleges in the world, and hold licenses to practice from different State Boards of Health. They conduct their business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what they can fulfill, and do not adopt the many fake and fraudulent methods that many doctors and so-called specialists in offering free prescriptions, cheap medicines and C. O. D. fakes in order to obtain a few dollars from their unfortunate victims.

If a sufferer from any wasting disease, disordered blood, nervous collapse, or loss of mental vigor, kidney or urinary difficulty, hydrocele, pimples,

piles, varicocele, rupture, unnatural discharges, stricture, rheumatism, catarrh, female weakness or any disease peculiar to your sex, it will pay you to investigate this original Hathaway method.

The secret of the great treatment is yours for the mere asking. Why hesitate?

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ So. Broad St. Atlanta, Ga.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh. Free, 64 page booklet, by writing us and mentioning this paper.

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Social Gayeties.

To be entertaining when one ought to be asleep. To eat sweets and salads when the stomach craves the simplest food or none at all. To laugh when one wants to cry. All this and much more — society demands of her followers. What a strain on the nerves of delicate women!

Is it any wonder that they break down?

The dreadful headaches. The crushing pains in the back and loins. The blues. All such symptoms indicate serious derangements of the delicate female organism, and must be overcome at once. Remove the cause. Strengthen exhausted nature.

Bradfield's Female Regulator

is the standard remedy for the weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to women. Bradfield's Regulator is not a mysterious mixture of mythical origin, but a standard remedy compounded in accordance with scientific principles from approved vegetable medical materials. Bradfield's Regulator is endorsed by physicians who have examined it, and has been in successful use over a quarter of a century. It is sold by druggists at one dollar a bottle. "Perfect Health for Women" mailed free upon application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

A Large Number Present—Great Work Done the Past Year—Some Fine Speeches—$5,000 Raised for the Raleigh Female University.

The Baptist Convention has been in session in Oxford since last Wednesday. Great progress and advancement in all work is reported.

State Missions were ably discussed by Dr. H. A. Brown. More than $350 was then raised for State missions.

The report on Wake Forest College was spoken to by President Taylor, Dr. Walter Sikes and others. Great interest was manifested.

Dr. Robertson, of Louisville, addressed the Convention on the history and work of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Six hundred and fifty dollars was easily raised at the close of Dr. Robertson's address for the seminary. North Carolina Baptists are standing by the seminary.

The Convention was entertained at Oxford Female Seminary. A programme of great interest was well rendered.

Saturday the Female University was considered. Speeches were made by President F. W. Boatwright, of Richmond College; Financial Secretary O. L. Stringfield, of Raleigh, and Mr. N. B. Broughton. High-water mark was reached to-night. Nearly $5,000 was subscribed for the University at the close of speeches.

After several closing address, the Convention adjourned Monday to meet in Greenville on Thursday night before the second Sunday in December, 1898.

Indignant at the Unjust Criticism.

We know of no words strong enough to convey a proper characterization of Senator Butler. He has lied most infamously on good people of his State, and then try to lie out of having given utterance to the lie. He is a dirty, contemptible scoundrel, unworthy to associate with decent people—he is fit only to associate with brutes who, but for fear of the law, would violate the persons of pure woman. No decent man in North Carolina should have anything to do with the vile thing.

To the Editor of THE CAUCASIAN,
Raleigh, N. C.

GENTS.—I see the above VILE, ABUSE of our beloved Senator, that I can't let it pass without letting you know my feelings for Senator Butler and my utter contempt for the editor of the Free Press printed at Kinston, N. C. I clip this out of this weeks issue of the Free Press. and I hope in your next issue if you think best to comment of this.

Success to you.

W. E. HAY.

The official statement that North Carolina actually has 1,044,385 spindles in cotton and woolen mills makes it certain that in this line this State leads the South.

Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address,
JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT,
Lexington, N. C.

WILLIAM S. BARNES,

WHOLESALE

Produce Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will buy or sell for cash only, and STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, Country Produce, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, etc., at wholesale. Specialties, Eggs and Butter. 10,000 dozen eggs can be handled weekly for cash at fair prices

Consignments and orders solicite Returns made promptly.

Raleigh, N. C.

Large Loans . . .

On Life Insurance Policies in Standard English and American Companies.

Ten per cent. more than the companies themselves loan on the same policies at lower rates.

Write or enquire . . . .

PHILLIP WILLIAMS AVIRETT,

Investing Agent English-American Loan and Trust Co.,

Citizens National Bank Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MEWBORNE RESIGNS

AS COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, AND JOHN R. SMITH ELECTED TO FILL THE VACANCY.

Mr. Mewborne Appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary Vice Smith Resigned—The Exchange of Offices to Take Effect Jan. 1, 1898.

At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. J. M. Mewborne resigned as Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. John R. Smith, of Wayne county, the present Superintendent of the penitentiary, was elected to succeed Mr. Mewborne. The resignation of Mr. Mewborne is to take effect on January 1st. next, and Governor Russell has the resignation of Mr. Smith as Superintendent of the penitentiary, to take effect the same date.

The trading of the occupants of these two offices has been contemplated for some days, but the matter has been kept quiet and was only known to the Governor and a few of his advisors.

After the Board of Agriculture had met in the department building, they were informed by Mr. Harris that the Governor desired to see them in a body. The Board immediately proceeded to the Governor's office in a body, where the matter was explained to them by the Governor, and on resuming their session, Mr. Mewborne tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. Smith was immediately elected to fill the vacancy. No opposition was manifested. The appointment of Mr. Mewborne as Superintendent of the penitentiary will be made at once by the Governor, who has sole power to make this appointment.

Regret was expressed by every member of the Board of Agriculture at the resignation of Mr. Mewborne. A member of the Board said that while the Board had no doubt that Mr. Smith will perform the duties of Commissioner of Agriculture with ability and to the satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture, the severing of official relations with Mr. Mewborne were none the less regretted.

The compensation of the penitentiary is $2,500. That of the Commissioner of Agriculture is $1,450.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets. Candy Cathartic. 10c or

Children's Corner

MONROE, N C, Dec. 4, 1897,

MR. EDITOR:—I have been waiting some time to see a letter from Union, County, but have not yet seen one. So I will be first to ask admittance. I hope I may be welcome although I may not prove interesting to all. Papa takes your paper, and all are highly pleased with it, he also takes our Home paper, the Monroe Inquier, and the Spirit of the South. I am fourteen years old, I am a farmer girl. I am through picking five cent cotton and am now going to school. I like my teacher very well although he is a Democrat. He is a Presbyterian Minister and a good man. His name is Mr. Sam Boyd. Please send him a copy of your paper, address him at Monroe, N. C. I will now answer one of Janie Robinson's questions as to where Columbus is buried. He is buried at Havana in Cuba. I will now ask the cousins one question hope they will answer.

Who are the two greatest Statesmen in North Carolina today and why.

Wishing you success.

Yours truly,

MAUD. G. SECREST.

BLACKMAN'S MILL', N. C. Dec. 6.

MR. EDITOR:—I will make my first attempt to write to your paper. My papa takes it and I enjoy reading it. I am going to school at Glenwood. Our teacher is Prof. M. Blackman. We all like him very well. We have about seventy-five pupils on roll now. Our music teacher is Miss Bettie Beamon of Clinton, N. C.

I will ask the boys and girls a few question.

How many promises are there in the Bible?

I will close for this time. If this escapes the waste basket I will come again.

BESSIE O. WEST.

BLACKMAN'S MILLS, N. C. Dec. 6.

DEAR COUSINS:—This is my first letter to THE CAUCASIAN, and I hope it will be a successful one. I go to School at Glenwood, and I take music lessons.

I study hard and I think I am learning fast. Now I will ask the boys and girls a few questions.

Who taught George Washington, his multiplication table?

For fear of the waste basket I will close. Wishing much success to THE CAUCASIAN.

Very truely,

VADA WEST.

COVE, N. C., Dec. 9. 1897.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—As I see so many letters in your paper from our little Cousins. I thought I would write and answer a few questions.

The three ex-Presidents that died on the fourth day of July were Adams, Jefferson and Monroe. The President of the Harvard University was Charles W. Elliot L. L. D. Columbus is buried in Havana the Capital of Cuba. Revolutionary war was caused by taxation. The announcement of President Polk, was the first message ever sent by telegraph. For fear of the waste basket I close.

SALLIE E. WIGGINS.

ANY PERSON

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64 page Booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broadway St. Atlanta, Ga whom you should address. Write today.

EDGERTON'S NEW BOOK

For Sale at This Office—To Be Out Before the Holidays.

"VOICES OF THE MORNING" is the title of a new book by J. A. Edgerton, of Lincolton, Neb., now being gotten out by Chas. H. Kerr & Co, of Chicago. The book will be beautifully printed in clear, large type, on the finest and beaviest book paper, artiscally bound in cloth, with gold stamp and engraving and gilt top.

It will consist of about fifty of Mr. Edgerton's best poems. Most of these will be along reform lines, though many of them are purely literary.

The young author is well known to reformers. He was for years an editor; part the time of a country of a reform weekly, and part of the time of papers at the State Capital. He was also legislative correspondent, Secretary of the State committee, chairman of the State committee, and is now secretary of the national committee of the Peoples Party. He is also chief clerk of the State labor bureau.

As a writer, in recent years Mr. Edgerton's productions have appeared all over the nation. Recently he has had accepted in the Arena, New Time, Twentieth Century, Open Court, Metropolitan, Northwest Magazine, National Magazine, and others of equally high standing.

The late James G. Clark, himself a poet of the world-wide reputation, paid this tribute to Mr. Edgerton:

"You have made a grand record early in life. I love and honor you and wish you God's speed. You have a noble and useful future ahead as a poet of humanity."

Ignatus Donnelly, also an author of world-wide reputation, says:

"Your poems are admirable. They are everyone gems."

He has been true to his convictions of reform. The new book should have a hearty reception and ready sale. It contains the author's best thought and will be an ornament to anyone's home.

It will be especially appropriate for a Christmas gift.

It is for sale at this office at the price of one dollar. Should be ordered at once. Will be ready to deliver before the holidays, if ordered at once.

Singers, public speakers, actors, auctioneers, teachers, preachers, and all who are liable to over-tax and irritate the vocal organs, find, in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a safe, certain, and speedy relief. A timely dose of this preparation has prevented many a throat trouble.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

President McKinley's Message to Congress.

[Continued from first page.]

vention upon humanitarian grounds and he asked whether this step should be taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba. He recalls that new Spanish government has pledged itself to reform and an abandonment of the bayonet policy alone, and finds that the first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that has so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Broad clemency is proffered; measures have been taken to relieve the horrors of starvation.

The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency. Decrees in application of the foreshadowed reforms have already been promulgated.

The President describes the reform policy of the Spanish government as to Cuba, as has already been set out in the press, and says:

"That the government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible can hardly be questioned; that in the few weeks it has existed it has made earnest of the sincerity of its professions is undeniable. I shall not impugn its sincerity, nor should impatience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken. It is honestly due to Spain, and to our friendly relations with Spain, that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentradiction and has undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so and assures them of the protection of the Spanish government in their lawful occupations. He also speaks of the release of the Competitor prisoners, heretofore sentenced to death.

IF THE TIME COMES FOR INTERFERENCE, THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT HESITATE.

"Not a single American citizen is now under arrest or in confinement in Cuba of whom this government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes itself, to the people who have confided to it the production of their interests and honor, and to the humanity.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offence ourselves, actuated by only upright and patriotic consideration moved either by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION FAVORED.

The Presieent next takes up the subject of annexation of Hawaii. He refers to this subject because the Senate has made public the treaty now pending and legislation is required to settle many details of the eventful union, should it be accomplished, as he believes it should be. Rapidly reviewing the argument he has heretofore made in favor of annexation, the President says:

"If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of Congress will see to it that avoiding assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for self-rule in local matters, with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation, will be accorded to the Hawaiians. No less is due to a people who, after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity to fulfill the obligations of self-governing statehood, come of their free will to merge their their destinies in our body politics."

Of the dispute between Japan and Hawaii, growing out of the labor immigration, the President says:

"The issue is now in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This government has not been invited to mediate, nor has it sought to intervene, except to evince its kindly disposition towards a speedy, equitable and honorable settlement. It is also gratifying to learn that Japan is no longer apprehensive, through annexation, of the loss or impairment of her privileges, but places confidence in the uprightness of this government and its purposes to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broader spirit of friendliness."

NICARAGUA AND MINISTER MERRY.

The President next refers to the declination of Nicaragua to receive Minister Merry, because of the compact creating the Greater Republic of Central America. He said he could not accredit Mr. Merry to the diet, because the appropriation law did not permit it. Meanwhile Mr. Baker, the present Minister at Mangua, Nicaragua, has been directed to present his letters of recall. Mr. W. Godfrey Hunter in likewise situated as to Guatemala and Honduras. Guatemala is not a member of the Greater Republic, but Honduras is, and should the latter government decline to receive him, he will await instructions.

The President makes only a brief reference to the Nicarsgua Canal as a subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people. He says that the last commission is now making its investigations, and, when he transmits his report to Congress, he will make further suggestions on the subject.

INTER-NATIONAL BI-METALLISM.

Coming to the question of an international coinage agreement, the President states that the special envoys representing the United States in the effort to secure such an agreement, have been delighted in their efforts to obtain co-operation of European countries, but up to this time have not been unable to secure agreement contemplated by their mission. The gratifying action of France in joining this country in the effort is regarded as an assurance that we are not alone among the large nations of the world in the desire to reach some practical solution of the problem. Of the future of the negotiations of the question the President says:

"The special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this government and the governments of other countries are pending, and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the position of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and the kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations."

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The message deals briefly with the history of the Pacific Railroad sale of the past season. It is said that the upset price on sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield the government $2,500,000 over all, and if no better bid is made that is all the government will receive on its claim of nearly $13,000,000. It is not known whether a better bid will be received, so the question presented is whether the government shall not purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire government claim. The President says he believes he has the authority to do this, and unless Congress takes action he shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the $900,000 required to qualify as a bidder, and to bid a sum equal to the principal of the debt due the government. He suggests, however, the passage of a law immediately, expressly covering this case, saying that while it is clear to his mind that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its claim, principal and interest, yet whether the government should become the owner of the property he submits to Congress.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The last topic treated in the message is the civil service, which the President says, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the last few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of personal merit. The right of veteran soldiers to re-instatement has been asserted, dismissals for political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations improved and made more practical, and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing, before dismissal, upon charges of incompetency. This last has in no way impaired the power of removal, which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service system. Much remains to be accomplished to make this system reasonably perfect. There are places now in the service which ought to be exempted from classification and others not classified may properly be included. The President says he shall not hesitate to correct these faults in the interest of the public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be his endeavor to uphold and extend it.

RECIPROCITY.

Turning to the subject of reciprocity the President says that he has appointed John A. Kasson, of Iowa, as a special commissioner to undertake the negotiations under the terms of the tariff act.

ECONOMIZE.

The message concludes with an admonition from the President to Congress to carefully scrutinize the estimates of the expenses of the government and not to encourage their increase, as it is the commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government and thus avoid a deficit.

The Peoples Party National Platform

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and property.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads "and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

Thirteenth Columbia Calendar.

For the thirteenth time the famous little Columbia Pad Calendar makes its annual and welcome appearance. The 1898 issue is not only brightly illustrated outside and inside, but filled with chosen thoughts and verses from the army of Columbia riders in all parts of the world who have contributed wise and witty sayings in abundance.

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The wife and children of Brown Smith were murdered by unknown parties Friday evening, while Mr. Smith was absent from home, near Wesson, Miss. The infant child was spared. Sheriff Thompson, of Copiah, and McNair, of Lincoln county, have gone to the scene with blood hounds.

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Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

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"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh, N. C., to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South: also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond S. S. Co.'s for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily, daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL,

2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines. From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Sunday Oct. 24, 1897.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS.	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues. Thrs and Sat. A. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunday P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*	7 10	3 20
	Bests	s 7 43	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 06	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 20	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 14	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 28	f 4 21
Ar	Dover†	s 9 43	s 4 30
Lv		f 10 15	
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W	Newbern*	12 05	s 5 15
Ar		s 1 30	s 5 25
Lv			
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f
Ar	Morehead City*	s 3 46	s 6 37
Lv		s 3 51	6 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
W	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
Ar		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	2 Mixed frt and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri. P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
W	Bests	s 11 43	s 7 20
	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 50
W	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 20
	Kinston*	s 10 12	s 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 18
Lv	Dover†	s 9 52	s 5 00
Ar			4 20
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 22	f 3 20
Lv	Newbern*	9 10	P. M. 2 50
Ar		s 8 57	s 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 33	s 10 10
	Croatan	f 8 29	s 10 00
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 9 06
	Wildwood	f 759	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 8 38
Lv	Morehead City*	7 47	8 20
Ar		7 42	s 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25	7 50.
		A. M.	A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops.

S L. DILL, Supt

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43			
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 55			
Lv Tarboro	12 12				
Lv Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35		5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16		6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00				
Lv Fayetteville	4 43	1 14			
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25			
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro				7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia				8 03	4 16
Ar Wilmington				9 30	5 45
				A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15		
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20		
Lv Selma	1 00			
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10		
			P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington			7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia			8 55	10 50
Lv Goldsboro			10 10	11 58
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 29
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 53		
Ar Weldon	3 39	1 44		
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6.57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8.52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11 33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m., and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:30 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Wilson for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

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	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R. R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 35pm	9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 56am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	47 32am	4 09pm
Lv Durham	5 20pm	11 10am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 34pm
Sanford	3 35am	5 03pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 55pm
Hamlet	5 10am	6 53pm
Wadesboro	5 54am	8 11pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Charlotte	*8 30am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R	*6 00pm	
Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 06am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 29pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 33pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 40am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 05am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*3 05am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R. R		*7 00am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 33am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 20pm	*8 30am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 25pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	5 30am	*12 30pm
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	*4 09pm
Lv Durham	5 20pm	11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A. C. L.	8 15am	6 50pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 10pm
Baltimore	1 43h'n	12 48am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 45am
New York	*6 22pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 50am	5 50pm
Norfolk	*7 50am	6 05pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

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